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the secular affairs of life, and cites numbers of religious sects whose tenets involved the holding of property in common. The court also overrules the contention that the organization is against public policy and un-American in its ideals, adding that, under the blessings of a free government, every citizen should be permitted to pursue that mode of life which is dictated by his own conscience.

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**Trade Secrets.**—A manufacturer engaged in the manufacture of steel, in accordance with a secret process discovered by him, who sues a former employee and a competitor who has employed the employee, to restrain the employee from disclosing the secrets to the competitor, and to restrain the competitor from retaining the employee in its service, is, according to *Taylor Iron and Steel Co. v. Nichols* (N. J.) 65 Atlantic Reporter, 695, not required to disclose on the trial the secret process of his business. To require the manufacturer to prove such process would be destructive of his rights, the court holds. The character of the business, the impossibility of discovery by the analysis used, added to the ordinary secrecy observed by all manufacturers of goods of this class, would render almost hopeless the discovery of infringement, should the defendant take advantage of information thus acquired. In support of this position the court cites: *Moxie Nerve Food Co. v. Beach*, 35 Fed. 465, *Eastman v. Reichenbach*, 20 N. Y. S. 110, and *Stokes Bros. Mfg. Co. v. Heller*, 56 Fed. 297.

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**Injury from Electric Light Wire.**—In *Temple v. McComb City Electric Light & Power Co.* (Miss.), 42 Southern Reporter, 874, an electric light company is held liable for injuries to a small boy received by coming in contact with an uninsulated wire while climbing a tree through which the wire passed. The tree in which the accident happened was a small oak tree, abounding in branches extending almost to the ground. As the light company had knowledge of the tree and what kind of a tree it was, the court held that it also knew what any person of practical common sense would know—that it was just the kind of a tree children might climb into, to play in the branches. The court remarks that the immemorial habit of small boys to climb little oak trees filled with abundant branches is one of which corporations stretching wires over such trees must take notice, and the court is going to safe-guard the right of small boys to climb such trees.

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**Census Returns as Evidence.**—In the absence of official records of births, it is often difficult to legally prove the ages of persons. In *Priddy v. Boice*, 99 Southwestern Reporter, 1055, the Missouri Supreme Court gives its sanction to the use of properly certified copies of the United States census to prove the age of a person. These records are by law required to contain not only the sex, color, oc-